

# The Crittenden Press

VOLUME XII

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1892.

NUMBER 12.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became a woman, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

**G. G. HAMMOND,**

The Old Reliable  
**JEWELER,**  
IS STILL IN MARION,

And says he is prepared to  
repair your Watches,  
Clocks, Jeweler, etc.,

**At Very Lowest Prices.**

**ALL WORK WARRANTED.**  
Shop in Asher's Drug Store,  
till yard & Woods' old stand.

**Dr. T. H. Cossitt,**  
**Dentist,**

Marion, Ky.  
Fine Artificial Teeth  
A Specialty.

Rubber or Celluloid Plates

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin  
Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes,  
Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old  
Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema,  
Itch, Pruritus, Scabies, Sore Nipples  
and Piles. It is cooling and soothing.  
Hundreds of cases have been cured by  
it after all other treatment had failed.  
It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

**S. B. PERKINS**

**TINNER,**  
Painter and Paper-Hanger.

Roofing, guttering, and repairing  
done on short notice. House painting  
and paper-hanging. Your work  
is solicited.

**J. W. Goodloe,**  
**PLASTERER**

Paper Hanger,  
First class work at reasonable  
prices. Work solicited.

R. W. Wilson, Pres't.  
H. H. Lovins, Cashier.  
R. L. Moore, Jr., Vice Pres't.

**Marion Bank.**

MARION, KY

**AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$200,000**

Does a general banking business  
and is secured by Hall's latest im-  
proved patent burglar proof time  
lock safe; also protected by best fire  
proof vault.  
Your Patronage is Respectfully  
Solicited.

**FURNITURE  
REPAIR SHOP**

**F. DORR, Proprietor.**

Repairing of all kinds. Work  
to order. Picture frames of  
all sizes and signs made to order.  
See Shop in Long's new build-  
ing south of Court square,  
Marion, Ky.

**C. Flanary**  
**Attorney-at-Law.**

MARION, KY.  
Attention given to all  
entrusted to his care. Col-  
a specialty.

**ATTENTION,  
FARMERS!**

These Anderson Woolen Mills is  
now in first class order and ready for  
business. We will keep on hand  
for exchange or sale Yarn and Blank-  
ets. Roll carding done at 8c per  
pound or by toll. Satisfaction guar-  
anteed; highest cash price paid for  
wool.

Does & Simpson.

**Blue & Blue,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
MARION, KY.

## TARIFF TAXATION.

What Some Prominent Republi-  
cans Have Said About It.

High tariff speakers and  
high tariff writers frequently  
take pride in calling attention  
to utterances of certain Dem-  
ocrats, and, after constructing  
these utterances to suit them-  
selves, announce that there  
men were protectionists of the  
latter day strife; when in fact  
such tariff taxes as are now in  
existence were not then even  
dreamed of.

Prominent Republicans have  
also spoken on this great ques-  
tion, and the echoes from the  
voice of some of them have  
hardly died away. They were  
not discussing the law tariff  
taxes of the earlier periods of  
our country either, but the pre-  
sent tariff—the tax that was  
levied to carry on the war, and  
which the manufacturer, the  
monopolist, has succeeded in  
having increased and retained  
to the present day. Here is  
what some of things have been  
said by Republicans since agi-  
tation of this question began:

W. B. ALLISON.  
March 14, 1879.—The agri-  
cultural interest, it will be seen  
is much the largest interest in  
its aggregate product as well  
as in the number of persons  
employed I believe no one will  
claim that this large interest  
is directly protected. It is  
true that under customs laws  
there is a small duty upon  
wheat, barley, oats, and other  
agricultural products, but it  
does not afford any protection  
to the great wheat and grain  
producing regions of the coun-  
try.

What is true of wheat is  
equally true of other grains.  
Therefore the farmer has prac-  
tically no protection at all, and  
whatever benefit he derives is  
from what the home market  
furnishes for home products.  
Unfortunately for the farmer  
the market price of wheat is  
fixed by the price which the  
surplus will bring abroad, or  
the price of wheat in London  
or Liverpool. At that market  
where the surplus is sold; and  
which fixes the value of the  
whole crop, he comes in com-  
petition with the grain pro-  
duced in the Crimea, in Hungary,  
and in the region of the Baltic,  
from fields cultivated by what  
is known, in comparison with  
our own, is pauper labor.

But I am told we must so  
legislate as to furnish a home  
market for all our agricultural  
products; and this can only be  
done by high tariff. Any one  
examining the subject will see  
that our agricultural products  
increase more rapidly than our  
population, so that, if we do  
not export these products in  
their natural condition, we  
must do so by converting them  
into manufactured articles, and  
export those articles. But this  
cannot be done under a high  
tariff, for all nations will buy  
manufactured products where  
they are the cheapest, and the  
nation selling the cheapest  
will control the market.

HON. BEN BUTTERWORTH.  
May 10, 1890.—I sound this  
note of warning; and whatever  
this House may decide, and al-  
though it may resound with  
plaudits of utterances that a  
Chinese wall is the security of  
our people, yet I assert that  
there never was a time in the  
history of the Republican party  
when it was in more danger of  
defeat than upon this one sug-  
gested idea that it is permissi-  
ble to levy tribute upon all the  
people of this country of sixty-  
five millions to confer a benefit  
upon a few hundred.  
May 14, 1890.—The manu-  
facturers and the Trusts get the

protection and the profits of  
the tariff—the farmer gets the  
hunks and the humbug.

HON. PRESTON B. PLUMB.  
1883.—No one raising any-  
thing within the State of Kan-  
sas and no manufacturer with-  
in that State asks for an in-  
crease of duty on anything.  
We do ask that a ring—if I  
may use that expression with-  
out offence—a collection and  
combination of interests loca-  
ted upon the eastern frontier  
of this country, near to the  
seat and sources of power,  
easily accessible to tariff com-  
missions and easy to get their  
ears—shall not have their own  
way about everything of this  
kind, entirely irrespective of  
the sections of this country re-  
mote from the seat and sources  
of power.

The people want no higher  
taxes, but lower taxes; and in  
giving the protection for  
American industry, they want  
to give a decent chance to a  
class of people who, by reason  
of their calling, cannot be pro-  
tected at all, but who have got  
to take their chances in the  
markets of the world for their  
products—hard products to  
raise, expensive products to  
get to market, and in the pro-  
duction of which there is the  
smallest margin of a profit.

1889.—I call his attention  
to the fact that there has been  
a very close corporation formed  
consisting of all the manu-  
facturers, as I understand, some  
six or eight in number, in the  
United States, whereby the  
price of these articles (steel  
beams, etc.) has been made  
not only uniform, but has been  
largely enhanced. In the con-  
struction of the capitol build-  
ing at Topeka, Kan., the con-  
tractor found that he was able  
to save, I think, some twenty  
or twenty-five thousand dol-  
lars by purchasing articles of  
this kind abroad and shipping  
them to this country; and the  
contractors for the State-house  
in Texas saved between one  
hundred and fifty and two hun-  
dred thousand dollars by a sim-  
ilar purchase. One of the con-  
tractors for the Texas State-  
house told me that when the  
question of purchasing the  
beams for that building was  
under consideration his super-  
intendent applied to all the  
manufacturers of steel beams  
in the United States for prices  
and received from each one of  
them a reply naming the same  
price; and it was found impos-  
sible to get up any competition  
or in any way to break the  
price, so they were constrained  
to go abroad to save this very  
large sum of money, which  
they did. I have no doubt  
that the price of these beams  
is much larger than it ought to  
be, and that if there is no other  
way of breaking up this com-  
bination, it ought to be reached  
by a sensible reduction of the  
duty.

These manufacturers were  
not willing to enlarge their pro-  
duction and thereby meet the  
entire American demand, but  
preferred to manufacture a  
limited supply at enormously  
increased profits, and that, I  
think is a feature of the iron  
manufacture in this country to  
a very considerable extent.  
That is to say, those who man-  
ufacture these articles—beams  
—do not care to supply the  
entire American market, but  
prefer to supply only that por-  
tion of it which they can sup-  
ply at an enormous profit.

HON. JOHN A. LOGAN.  
April 18, 1870.—Now, when  
the gentlemen who seem to be  
the protector, in an especial  
manner, of the great labor in-  
terests of this country speak  
of his protection being the pro-  
tection of the labor of this coun-

try, I ask him: Does not every  
farmer and machine in this  
broad land make use of iron  
in all kinds of labor? The  
4,000,000 men that have been  
freed recently are laborers and  
producers, not manufacturers.  
They are not men of skilled  
labor; they evidently are not  
men who are protected. And  
then there are the men in the  
Northwest, who produce corn,  
wheat, oats, pork, and beans,  
etc. They are producers and  
consumers, and are not pro-  
tected; and it is they who pay  
this large amount of money  
into the pockets of the manu-  
facturers of this article. And  
when a gentleman stands upon  
this floor and tells me that this  
high, this extraordinary high,  
tariff is for the protection of  
the laboring men, I tell him I  
do not understand how he can  
possibly substantiate such a  
theory.

HON. JEREMIAH M. RUSK.  
1890.—I had an opportunity  
to take some stock in the com-  
bination [National Harvest  
Trust] and I know what in-  
ducements were offered. An  
investigation will show that  
this same combination is now  
selling, or offering to sell  
machinery in Russia and Aus-  
tralia and other wheat-growing  
countries at a lower figure than  
they do in this country. This  
won't do, and I need not offer  
any argument to prove the  
weight or truth of the assertion.  
The first thing the farmer will  
do when he is acquainted with  
the facts will be to make a howl  
against trusts and protection  
that does not protect. Whether  
justly or not, he will charge it  
to the Republican party.  
as certain as I can be of any-  
thing that this mow and reap-  
er Trust will cost the Repub-  
lican party hundreds of thou-  
sands of votes at the next Pres-  
idential election unless it takes  
a firm stand against it and  
trusts in general.

## 200 GRAVE DIGGERS.

They Work Day and Night to  
Bury the Victims of  
Cholera.

London, Sept. 9.—The Morn-  
ing News' Hamburg corres-  
pondent describes the Ohlsdorf  
cemetery and the route thither,  
the latter formerly a holiday  
resort. He says of this ap-  
proach: "It is now shunned  
except by an unending proces-  
sion of hearsees." He adds:  
"Already 6,000 bodies have  
been buried in the cemetery  
since the outbreak, 200 grave-  
diggers working at increased  
wages day and night. The  
bodies are buried en masse in  
trenches in rough coffins.  
Flaring petroleum lights are  
dotted over the cemetery at  
night. A great number of  
corpse carriers are lodged in  
huts in the cemetery; their  
march from hearse to grave  
proceeds with slow decorum in  
the day time, but briskly at  
night, when there is no reli-  
gious ceremony of any kind.  
Generally there is a line of  
hearsees half a mile long wait-  
ing."

The Standard's Hamburg  
correspondent says: "A fur-  
ther abatement in the epidemic  
is visible, but the number of  
fresh cases to-day is still heavy  
the total being 789. The deaths  
in the last twenty-four hours  
number 246, and the inter-  
ments 481. In the hospitals  
and barracks there are 2,941  
patients under treatment, but  
there are only nine cases in the  
shipping quarter. Prince Bis-  
marck has donated 10,000  
marks to the relief fund. The  
opening of the theaters has been  
postponed until October. Con-  
fidence is returning."

## Carrsville.

Work on our streets seems  
to be the order of the day.

Carrsville is just on the eve  
of a boom, that is all that is  
needed, is a boom, and we  
are looking for him daily.

The board of trustees of the  
town propose to adopt a new  
set of by laws. We suppose  
they will give us good laws,  
plenty of protection, and will  
pass the force bill, as the board  
is composed of three Republi-  
cans and two Democrats. It  
appears that the Republicans  
will soon be in the majority in  
our town from the way they in-  
crease. Ten years ago there  
was only about three Republi-  
cans in the town and now they  
are pretty well divided; in fact  
we under their control, both in  
the town and public school.  
The voters here say they are  
used to nothing so, are willing  
to have Nunn for circuit judge.

The vote will be pretty well  
divided between James and  
Gordon for commonwealth  
attorney.

Farmers report the present  
dry weather as affecting the  
late potato crop, which is the  
largest ever planted in this sec-  
tion.

John Clark, known as "Ele-  
phant" Clark, was in our midst  
a few days ago, canvassing for  
the sale of a cultivator his own  
patent.

The board of town trustees  
have put a veto on saloon keep-  
ers selling intoxicants to inebri-  
ates, which may be the  
means of reducing the price of  
brut head whisky, then won't  
that is, if I can just drink  
a cup sober.

FOR SALE.  
You correspondent wishes to  
sell his property in Carrsville,  
consisting of store house, resi-  
dence and stock of goods, con-  
sisting of dry goods, notions,  
boots, shoes, hats, caps and a  
complete stock of staple and  
fancy groceries, all nice, clean  
stock of about \$3,500. Also 3  
houses and 5 town lots; with  
an elegant office 12x32 feet;  
residence attached, with 3 nice  
rooms 14x20 feet; a good cist-  
ern under kitchen; also a cellar  
under store house, and dwelling  
32x60 feet, the office is well  
arranged, well lighted and has  
all the furniture necessary, in-  
cluding a large iron safe with  
4 tills and book case, all of the  
above can be bought for \$5,500;  
easy payments after first pay-  
ment of \$2,000. Here is a  
chance for any one who wishes  
to invest his money in real es-  
tate and merchandise. Inquire  
at the office of Adams Express  
Co., Carrsville, Ky., for terms.  
Agent will show property.  
Good Luck.

## A CORNER ON SALOONS.

Chicago Brewers to Buy Up the  
Big Dram Shops of the City.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—A com-  
bine was formed to-day be-  
tween the breweries of Chicago  
by which they are to contrib-  
ute jointly the sum of \$6,000-  
000 for the purchase of saloons  
throughout the city. The best  
paying establishment through-  
out the city are to be purchas-  
ed and run in the interest of the  
trust.

Six per cent. bonds to the  
amount of \$6,000,000 secured  
by the plants of the companies  
in the combine are to be floated  
as a means of raising the neces-  
sary funds. It is understood  
that the Milwaukee breweries  
are to some extent in the deal.

An Irate Judge.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9.—"If  
this were a child of mine you  
would not be a prisoner before  
the bar of justice to-day, for I  
would have killed you where I  
found you," was the tirade  
Magistrate Fulmer to-day di-  
rected to Simon Monroe, charg-  
ed with criminally assaulting  
twelve-year-old Lizzie Thomas.  
The prisoner was committed to  
Moyamensing prison without  
bail.

## DOUBLE HANGING.

The Necks of Two Murderers  
Snap In the Ohio Peniten-  
tiary.

Columbus, O., Sept. 8.—  
Charles Craig, colored; and  
Edward McCarthy, a brace of  
Cincinnati murderers, were  
executed in the annex of the  
Ohio penitentiary this morn-  
ing. Each of their cases had  
been through all grades of the  
courts, were considered by the  
Board of Pardons and a final  
appeal made to the Governor.  
The latter refused to interfere  
in either case, although a strong  
pressure was brought to bear  
on him to-day.

McCarthy was a criminal  
from early manhood. August  
23, 1890, he became involved  
in a quarrel with Albert Net-  
terman, at Cincinnati, and shot  
and killed him. He was con-  
victed and received at the pen-  
itentiary January 21, 1891,  
and sentence was suspended to  
give the case a chance before  
the higher courts and the Board  
of Pardons.

September 13, 1890, Char-  
les Craig killed his colored  
mistress; Annie Thompson, in  
Cincinnati. It was a most  
atrocious crime. He was born  
and raised in Kentucky and  
served time in the penitentiary  
of that State. He was senten-  
ced to be executed April 3 last,  
but respites were granted and  
sentence suspended to give him  
a chance before the higher  
courts.

Both men spent the day  
quietly with relatives in the  
annex. McCarthy did not  
give up hope till evening, when  
he received final word that the  
Governor would not interfere.  
The men dressed early for the  
scaffold and awaited with un-  
usual composure the last for-  
malities.

McCarthy came on the scaf-  
fold at 12:12 this morning, hav-  
ing won the choice from Craig.  
The ropes were soon adjusted  
and in a few words he asked  
the forgiveness of all. His neck  
was broken in the fall, and he  
died in thirteen minutes.

Five minutes later Craig  
stood in the same position; and  
after taking leave of the offi-  
cials the trap was sprung. His  
neck was also broken, and he  
died in twelve and one-half  
minutes. The work was rapid  
and satisfactory, being without  
special incident.

## Wages Abroad.

A persistent inquirer has  
finally induced an amateur  
Protection journal to publish a  
statement of the wages paid in  
various industries in England,  
France, Germany, Italy and  
Austria.

This is the only fair compari-  
son to make—between coun-  
tries of the Old World having  
similar conditions as to density  
of population, demand for la-  
bor, productiveness, cost of  
living and the other factors  
that everywhere control wages.

To compare Old World wages  
with those of the New World  
is to ignore differences which  
are as obvious as they are vital.  
From the figures given it  
appears, as The World has fre-  
quently pointed out and as  
every intelligent workman  
knows, that wages in free-trade  
England are from 30 to more  
than 100 per cent. higher than  
in protectionist France, Ger-  
many or Italy.

Blacksmiths, for instance,  
receive \$9.62 per week in Eng-  
land, \$4 in Germany and \$5.81  
in France. There is substan-  
tially the same difference in the  
pay of carpenters, masons,  
painters, machinists, shoe-  
makers and other trades. Com-  
mon laborers receive \$5.29 per  
week in England, \$3.11 in Ger-  
many and \$3.43 in France.

If the tariff makes wages  
high in the United States, it  
does it not have the same effect  
in Germany and the other pro-  
tectionist countries of Europe?  
No Protectionist has ventured  
to answer that question, and  
none will.—New York World.

## LIKELY TO FAIL.

Prohibitionists Cannot Get Sig-  
natures to That Million  
Voter Contract.

New York, Sept. 9.—There  
are hardly any prospects that  
the Prohibition party will be  
successful in obtaining its one  
million of signatures to the  
agreement by which each sign-  
er pledges himself to vote for  
the candidates of the Prohibi-  
tion party for President and  
Vice-President, provided the  
signatures of 1,000,000 voters  
can be secured to the agreement.  
Great store has been placed in  
this scheme by the leaders of  
the Prohibition party, and at  
the National Convention in  
Cincinnati last July the opinion  
was freely expressed that this  
agreement would provide a way  
by which the prohibition ele-  
ment could capture the nation,  
and that if 1,000,000 voters  
could be induced to band to-  
gether at the ballot box in hos-  
tility to the legalization of  
drunkard making and to all  
parties upholding it, the crack  
of doom to the legalized liquor  
traffic would be sounded.  
Whether, however, on account  
of the diverting of the minds of  
the voters by the tariff and  
force bill arguments, or by the  
incipient cholera scare, it is  
certain that the inflow of signed  
agreements during the past  
month or two has not only not  
been equal to expectations, but  
has not been up to the average  
of the early part of the year,  
and unless the cold-water ad-  
vocates bestir themselves in an  
unwonted degree, and Prohibi-  
tion sentiment stock takes a  
sudden boom, the committee on  
audits, which includes in its  
membership Gen. Wager  
Swaine and ex-Mayor Abram  
S. Hewitt, of New York, will  
not be called upon, this cam-  
paign at least, to sacrifice their  
time and patience in exami-  
ning and attesting to the bona  
fide character of a million of  
signatures.

## The Vote in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 12.  
—Official returns from fifty-  
eight counties give the follow-  
ing vote for Governor: Fish-  
back (Dem), 69,635; Whipple  
(Rep.), 24,143; Carnahan  
(People's party), 22,444; Nel-  
son (Pro.), 1,002. Seventeen  
counties are yet to be heard  
from, which will give Fish-  
back a majority of at least  
3,000 more.

Blacks, for instance,  
receive \$9.62 per week in Eng-  
land, \$4 in Germany and \$5.81  
in France. There is substan-  
tially the same difference in the  
pay of carpenters, masons,  
painters, machinists, shoe-  
makers and other trades. Com-  
mon laborers receive \$5.29 per  
week in England, \$3.11 in Ger-  
many and \$3.43 in France.

If the tariff makes wages  
high in the United States, it  
does it not have the same effect  
in Germany and the other pro-  
tectionist countries of Europe?  
No Protectionist has ventured  
to answer that question, and  
none will.—New York World.

## METHODIST STATISTICS.

Figures Issued by the Census  
Office Covering the  
Church South.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The  
Census office to-day issued a  
bulletin giving statistics of the  
Methodist Episcopal Church,  
South, and the Congregational  
church. The returns show  
that the former has forty-two  
annual conferences in this coun-  
try, exclusive of three in mis-  
sion fields abroad, with 1,209,  
975 members and 100,017 or-  
ganizations have in all 12,687  
13-20 church edifices, which,  
with their contents and the lots  
on which they stand, are valued  
at \$18,775,362. It is a fact  
worthy of note that of the more  
than 200,000 colored members  
reported by this church in 1890,  
only a few remain in connec-  
tion with it.

## A Bloody Battle.

Anniston, Ala., Sept. 10.—  
A bloody duel took place to-day  
at Dadeville, Tallapoosa coun-  
ty, which will result in the  
death of both the combatants.  
The tragedy grew out of a  
political quarrel. Scott Pear-  
son, a Kolb man, and Daniel  
White, a Jones follower, are  
the leaders of their respective  
factions in their county. They  
met at Dadeville and be-  
came engaged in a hot political  
discussion. The lie was passed  
and both men agreed to fight  
it out with pistols. The regu-  
lation distance was measured  
off and the ballot commenced.  
They fired simultaneously, both  
shots taking effect. The shoot-  
ing was kept up until every  
chamber in their pistols had  
been discharged, when both  
Pearson and White sank to the  
earth from exhaustion. The  
arm of each man was true and  
both men will die.

## MRS. HARRISON ILL.

Loon Lake House, Sept. 12:  
—This morning the President  
advised Chairman Hackett, of  
the New York State Republi-  
can Committee, that, owing to  
the condition of Mrs. Harri-  
son's health, it would be im-  
possible for him to make the  
tour contemplated through the  
northern and central parts of  
the State. This conclusion  
had been reluctantly reached  
but within the past day or two  
an added complication has de-  
veloped in Mrs. Harrison's ill-  
ness, and her condition now is  
such as to excite much solici-  
tation, and to prevent the Presi-  
dent's absence from her sick  
room.

## The Vote in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 12.  
—Official returns from fifty-  
eight counties give the follow-  
ing vote for Governor: Fish-  
back (Dem), 69,635; Whipple  
(Rep.), 24,143; Carnahan  
(People's party), 22,444; Nel-  
son (Pro.), 1,002. Seventeen  
counties are yet to be heard  
from, which will give Fish-  
back a majority of at least  
3,000 more.

## M. E. Fohs,

**THE TAILOR**  
MARION, KY.

Shop west of courthouse. All  
kinds of work in the line done.  
Shop upstairs in "Riverside," Yan-  
Jell  
Gugenheim Co's store.

**COAL! COAL!**

We will fill your coal houses,  
anywhere in town, with the best  
coal on the market, for 9 cents  
per bushel.

Duval & Hurley.